

MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 3, NO. 43.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858.

[WHOLE NO. 147.]

THE MARSHALL DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY
McDONALD & BROTHER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance.....1 00
At the end of six months.....1 50
If delayed until the end of the year.....2 00

ADVERTISING:

One square (ten lines or less), three weeks..... 25
Each additional insertion..... 10
Column three months..... 5 00
Column six months..... 8 00
Column one year..... 12 00
Column three months..... 15 00
Column six months..... 24 00
Column one year..... 36 00
1 Column three months..... 14 00
1 Column six months..... 21 00
1 Column one year..... 32 00
Yearly advertisers have the privilege of one hinge free of charge.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,
BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH, IND.

E. S. ORGAN, Pres. J. H. EARLY, Cashier.
East and Chicago, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Money and Land Warrants.

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Deposits Received and Money Loaned.
Attention given to Collections, and General Banking Business Transacted.
June 23, 1858. 31

SHAVING, HAIRDRESSING AND Shampooing Saloon,
One door south of the Edwards House, up stairs, where the subscriber is ready at all times, during business hours, to do up shaving, hair cutting, &c. &c. in the best style, and at the lowest price. A liberal patronage from the citizens generally.

EDWARDS HOUSE,
PLYMOUTH IND.
G. B. STEEDMAN, Prop'r.
At this beautifully located building, containing a large number of airy and well ventilated rooms, the Proprietor is now prepared to accommodate boarders and the traveling public, on reasonable terms.
oct22-1858.

REEVE & CAPRON,
ATTORNEYS & NOTARIES
Plymouth, Marshall County, Ind.,
Practice in Marshall and adjoining counties.
REFER TO:
Cobles & Co., Cashiers, Bank of N. Y. & C., N. Y.
Crosby, Farwell & Co., Gold & Bro. Chicago.
London & Co., Philad., Gold, Bennett & Co., Pitts.
Hon. A. L. Osborne, Circuit Judge, LaPorte, Ind.
(26)

J. L. ROCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Valparaiso, Indiana.
Office in Union Block, over the Post office.

J. G. OSBORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
Notary Public,
OFFICE—First door north of David's Furniture Store, on N. Street, Plymouth, Ind.
June 17, 1858—2097

CORBIN & PACKARD,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Plymouth, Ind.
Refer to:
A. C. LAMAR, Bennett & Co., N. Y. City;
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
TOWN, SMITH & SHERMAN, Detroit, Mich.;
SILVER, BURDELL & CO., Toledo, Ohio;
M. H. NORTON & CO., Chicago, Ill.;
Hon. C. A. STACY, Tennessee, Mich.;
On TUES. ST. VINCEN, South Bay, Ind.
Hmo5-511

D. R. SIMPLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
PLYMOUTH, IND.
Special attention given to cases in Marshall and Stark counties.
I am permitted to refer to
JOHN L. WESTWICK, Plymouth
mar26-1858.

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS located in Plymouth where he will be prepared at all times, (Mondays and Tuesdays excepted) to perform all operations pertaining to the Dental profession, in the most skillful and successful manner. Diseases of the mouth treated with success.
Satisfaction will be given to all who may favor him with a call.
Rooms in Pershing's building, up stairs—entrance first hall door. may 20-264.

Dr. A. MATTINGLY,
Physician & Surgeon,
WILL devote special attention to OBSTETRIC PRACTICE, diseases of Women and Children, and chronic diseases of the Eye, Lung, Liver and Spleen.
OFFICE—Michigan street, west side, one door north of H. Pierce's Clothing Store.
Plymouth, May 13th, 1858—2515.

J. VINALL, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Particular attention paid to OBSTETRIC PRACTICE, and
CHRONIC DISEASES OF WOMEN,
AND
Diseases of Children
Office over C. Palmer's Store, corner of Michigan and LaPorte Streets, where he can be consulted at all hours. 2517.

JOHN W. SHOENMAKER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY,
Plymouth, Ind.
KEEPS constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, BRASS PINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, LOCKETS, &c., repaired in the best manner possible.
Jan 7 '58 7-4.

"COLFAX AND WALKER."

A person who called himself "Eli," wrote an article headed as above, which was published in the *Enterprise* of last week—ridiculing among other things, "Negro Equality," and also declaring that Colfax is not in favor of such Equality. We desire to say a few words upon this subject, and dismiss it forever.

We do not know, or care, what Mr. Colfax's private opinion may be upon this subject, but from the position assumed by the Republican party, he is forced from the very necessity of such position to favor the doctrine of Negro Equality. Why? Mr. Colfax and the whole Republican party denounce the Dred Scott Decision, and declare it is infamous, contrary to the law of the land, and made for political purpose. They make that decision an issue in the present canvass, and spare no pains to defame Judges that have long served their country with distinction, and whose opinions are quoted on both sides of the Atlantic, as the best and most authoritative exposition of the common law. Now, what does that case decide? It decides among other things, that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, and therefore, not entitled to the rights and privileges of citizen.

Mr. Colfax, and the party to which he belongs, declare that such is not the law. If that decision is not the correct interpretation of the Constitution upon the subject of citizenship, then a negro is a citizen of the United States, and therefore, entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a citizen. Is this not so? How can you escape the conclusion? You must either submit, as all good citizens are bound to, to the decisions of our judicial tribunals, or advocate the equality of the negro with the white man.

If a negro is entitled to all rights of the citizen, does he not stand upon the same equality with the white man? and if you say he is a citizen of the United States, you not advocate Negro Equality? You must certainly do. You cannot escape this conclusion. You declare that the opinion of the Supreme Court is not law, and entitled to no respect, and therefore a negro is a citizen of the United States; and hence, entitled to all the rights of the citizen. Is this not advocating Negro Equality? According to your construction, he possesses as many and the same rights as you do, and what is this but equality in every respect?

Again: The Supreme Court of Ct. decided twice after elaborate argument by able counsel, that a negro was a citizen of the United States. We suppose the Republican party, if they are aware of this fact, would couple these two decisions with that of Dred Scott, and denounce them altogether, and so save time. These decisions were made a quarter of a century since, and no person, lawyer, or politician, ever denied their legality, until the Republican party came into existence. The Democratic party submit to the decisions of the courts, as the law, until they are reversed. This is the true and only doctrine in a country like ours, where the enforcement of law depends so much on public opinion.

Eli also says, that Messrs. Colfax and Walker, differ widely upon the Slavery question. We suppose they do. Walker believes in the doctrine of winding your own business, while Colfax believes the other way. Walker believes that the people among whom Slavery exists, are the best judges of its good or evil effects—that it is a purely local institution, and no person or persons, Congress or any body else, have it in sight to do with it, but those who have it in their midst, while Colfax believes that Congress is the best judge of what a distant people want for their domestic institutions. He persists in the doctrine of the power of Congress to make prohibitory laws upon the question of Slavery in the Territories, when he well knows that the Supreme Court have decided that such a law is, and would be unconstitutional. Yet in the party, if they get into power, are determined to pass an unconstitutional law. He and they must act upon the ground, that if an unconstitutional law is passed by Congress, it makes it constitutional. Is this your position? If it is, we admit your system of logic.

Again: Eli says that this question of Slavery, is a vital one, &c. We do not think so. We think it is settled. The issue now sought to be raised, is a mere abstraction, having no existence in practical facts. The laws of supply and demand, and emigration have settled it beyond the power of political parties.

It is a question of the past, and if ever raised again, it will be settled upon commercial principles—that is, if it is profitable for the people to have slavery, they will have it, otherwise not. It will soon resolve itself into a pecuniary question. We suppose Eli does not believe this. Will he be so good as to inform us, where his party intend to make a practical application of the principles? Well he tells us what Territories they intend to draw lines around, or through upon this question of slavery?—Can it be Kansas? That Territory is free to-day, and will always be. The Republican party admit this. Is it Nebraska, Dacotah, or Washington Territories? No, slavery cannot live there.

Where then will they apply their principles of prohibition? It cannot be to New Mexico, or Utah, because the question of slavery there, was settled in 1850, by the measures, known as the compromise measures, and settled too, by the powerful aid of Webster and Clay, and precisely the way that the Democratic party adopted with Kansas and Nebraska. We suppose, no attempt will be made by either party to disturb the settlement of the question of slavery, as settled in 1850, as to those Territories. This being the case, we should be pleased to learn, where Mr. Colfax and party intend to operate with their unconstitutional laws. What Territories can they be applied to? None whatever. The

question raised is, as we said before, a mere abstraction—a metaphysical idea, having no real existence in practical politics. You can harp upon this string a thousand years, and the country will receive no benefit from your action, but much bad feelings will be the result.

Eli makes another assertion, that has no existence, except in mere theory, and can never influence practical men after a moment's reflection. He says if nine-tenths of the people of a Territory, are against and opposed to slavery, it can still exist there. This is all moonshine. Does any man of common intelligence, suppose that slavery can exist in any community, where nine-tenths of the people are opposed to it, or even a respectable majority? Slavery cannot exist in a practical point of view, unless it is sustained by law, rules, and regulations.

The people must have a slave code, and police regulations to sustain it. And more than all, the public opinion must be in its favor before it can exist to any visible extent. In speaking upon this subject, an eminent Southerner made use of the following language: "Slavery cannot exist a day, or an hour in any Territory, or State, unless it has a firm basis, sustaining and supporting it, furnishing police regulations and remedies, and an omission to furnish them, would be as fatal as a Constitutional prohibition. Without affirmative legislation in its favor, slavery cannot exist any longer than a new born infant could survive under the heat of the sun, on a barren rock without protection. It would wither and die for the want of support."

Had the Senator been endowed with divine wisdom, he could not have spoken more truthfully upon this subject. It is the whole truth and nothing but the truth. In view of these facts, we think that the agitation of this question now, is done for the sole purpose of getting into office, and bodes no good to the country. Let it alone. Let us mind our own business, and the people of the Territories will take care of themselves. They are as wise as we are, and know what is for their interest much better than we do. If that question is settled, so that it is satisfactory to themselves we should like to know whose business it is.

The Democratic Party a Constitutional Party.

There is no more senseless charge than that the Democratic party is a pro-slavery party. At the adoption of the Constitution, negro slavery existed in the thirteen States which formed the Confederacy—a species of property which is recognized by that instrument. We now number thirty-two independent sovereignties, seventeen of which have free constitutions. The Democratic party, at Jefferson's suggestion, gave the great North-western territory—an Empire of itself—tofreedom. O. Ind. Ill. Michigan, and Wis., were inaugurated as States into the Union, with free constitutions by the Democratic party. As Democratic free States, Ia., Wis., Cal., and Me., were admitted into the Confederacy—Oregon, too, is seeking admission with a free constitution, adopted by the Democratic party of that Territory. With these facts staring them in the face, the opposition have the effrontery to charge the National Democratic party with being a pro-slavery party! What free State has ever come into the Union under the guidance of the Republican party? Not one! The Democratic party plants itself upon the Constitution, which guarantees to the citizens of each State of the Confederacy the right to adopt and control its domestic policy. The people of Indiana, of California, of Oregon, declared that in their several States "there shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime"—but in Missouri, in Kentucky and other States, they adopted negro servitude, and with them rests the responsibility. Under the Federal Constitution the people of these States had the right to fix their own institutions, and this exercise of popular sovereignty is a principle for which the National Democratic party have ever contended. The equal rights of the States is the basis upon which the Constitution is formed, and to that obligation the Democratic party adhere. This guarantee of equal sovereignty confers upon each new State the same rights when admitted into the Union as those which are possessed by the confederated States, and it follows, therefore, that each State has the reserved and sovereign right of determining its domestic policy—of tolerating or prohibiting negro servitude as each may elect. Hence, it can most clearly be seen that the Democratic party is neither a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery party, but the Constitutional party of the Constitution, and carrying out the theory and principles upon which it is based. —Sentinel.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A son of Isaac Sloan, who resides near town, was struck by lightning, during the storm on last Tuesday, and instantly killed. The boy, aged 16 years, was standing at an open door, in the upper story of the house, looking out at the storm, when the bolt struck the frame of the door and from thence was communicated to him. It passed through the whole length of the room and went out at the window in the west end, doing no serious damage to the building, beyond taring and splintering the window sash and frames in its passage. It was a few minutes before the inmates of the house, below discovered that it had been struck. When they found the boy was lying on his back dead.—Fountain Democrat.

Richard Grant, a bar keeper in Chicago, was stabbed and instantly killed by Martin Barry, last week. The difficulty originated about a counterfeit bill that Barry had given him for drinks.

The Faithful Wife.

The assiduity of a faithful wife are so common, so various, so cheerful, so unexacting, that husbands are likely to regard their kindness as they do the sunlight and dew of heaven; matters of course to be received without gratitude. But the constancy which makes them familiar to a rightly constituted mind deepens the obligation. While the husband in the companion of his years for the personal comforts she has a right to expect that her beneficence will be appreciated. If not, he will be likely to find her worth in her loss. Her absence of death is to the little world of home like the loss of the glowing sun which protects our earth from eternal darkness.

As a counsellor the faithful wife is invaluable. Well might Solomon say "The heart of her husband might safely trust in her." It is difficult to find a friend who is so deeply interested in our welfare as to take the trouble to study out our perplexities—so conversant with us and our affairs as to understand our wants and danger—so morally brave as to tell us unwelcome truths—so perfectly disinterested as to assure us that no selfishness prompts his advice, and so preserving as repeatedly to use that which is for our benefit. A wife is such a friend, and a wise man will often seek her counsel.

And there is something in the ready, instinctive impression of an intelligent wife, which no sane husband should ever despise. She does not stop to collect facts, weigh arguments and draw inferences. Her impressive nature, which renders her indisposed slowly to reason, if furnished with an instinctive perception of the right is better than logic. It is wonderful how often timely balanced cases, when we appeal to the judgment of a wife, how instantly she decides the question for us, and how generally she is right. Plato was embarrassed in the struggle between his sense of justice and his desire for popularity; but his wife said at once, "Have thou nothing to do with that just man." Had he heeded her counsel Plato's hands would not have been stained with the blood of the Son of God.—Am. Presbyterian.

The Superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, it is said suggests to the government that the troops destined to operate against Indians in that territory be withdrawn immediately and that our true policy is to send peace-makers among them to redeem the promise made of presents of agricultural implements, &c.

The President is assured that the present hostile position of the Indians is not owing to non ratification of treaties made with them, but proceeds from other causes, the principal of which is the fear of being driven from their homes, and of other tribes from the Pacific coast being forced upon them. They promise to create no further difficulty if the troops are withdrawn and their rights are respected. The number of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories is said to be greatly exaggerated by parties interested in army speculations.

RATHER WARM.—We find from exchanges that we have not had any warm weather here yet. To show this we clip the following from the South Side Democrat published at Petersburg Va.: "We amused ourselves yesterday, during the middle of the day, by roasting eggs in the back window of our sanctum. It was a decided improvement on the old way.—The thermometer, in the mean time, standing five feet high!"

MARRIAGE.—Got married! let the risk be what it may; it gives dignity to your profession, inspires confidence and commands respect. With a wife, a lawyer is more trusted, the doctor more esteemed, the mechanic swears his hammer with increased power, and shows the plain with a more dextrous hand; a man without a wife is no man at all. She nurses him while sick, she watches for him in health. Gentleman, get a wife; a pretty one if you like them best—a good one when she is to be found.

TWO IN HEAVEN.—"You have two children?" said I.
"I have four," was the reply, "two on earth, two in Heaven."

Thus spoke the mother. Still her's—only gone before. Still remembered, loved and cherished, by the heart and at the board; their place not yet fulfilled even though their successors draw life from the same breast where their dying heads were pillowed.

"Two in Heaven!"
Safely housed from the storm and tempest. No sickness there, nor drooping head, no fading eyes, nor weary feet. By green pastures, tended by the good Shepherd, the little lambs of the Heavenly fold.

Earthless attractions. Eternity near.—Invisible cords drawing the material soul upwards. "Still small voices ever whisper 'Come' to the world weary spirit."

"Two in Heaven."
Mother of angels! Walk softly! Holy eyes watch thy footsteps! Cherub from best to listen keep thy spirit free from earth, that so shall thou go to them, tho' they may not return to you.

The Lutheran church in the United States numbers about 157,000 communicants, 2,000 congregations and 1,200 ministers. Its members are found chiefly in the Middle and Western States, although there are a few congregations in New England, and quite a considerable number in Maryland, Virginia North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia as also in Western Texas.

The State Sentinel of the 8th, says that Charles Atkinson, deputy postmaster at Valparaiso, Ind., has been arrested and held to bail at that place, for stealing a ten dollar gold piece from a letter.

Improvement in Farming.

How shall the necessary condition to education, both general and professional, be secured, and farmers take the rank, exert the influence, and receive the honors to which, by their contributions to social order and the welfare of the State, they are entitled?

1. By adopting a higher standard of education, both general and professional.

2. By a thorough cultivation of the soil, by which its fertility may be increased, and permanently maintained.

3. By a more general introduction of improved implements of husbandry, by which farm and household labor can be easily and more economically performed.

4. By improving the breeds of domestic stock, and rearing only those animals which are the best of their respective kinds.

5. By growing only those roots, grains, grasses, and fruits, which are the most nutritious and the most productive.

6. By pursuing that particular branch of husbandry which gives the strongest probability of success, having reference to climate, soil, markets, and amount of foreign and domestic competition.

7. By making the business of farming attractive to educated men, and the farm house and all its surroundings pleasant to refined taste and cultivated manners.

Sensible Talk.

The following extract from the report on Printing, in the Legislature of Wisconsin, pays a refreshing compliment to the Printers. Read it.

"We are not aware that printers and newspaper proprietors are a class of so little use in the community, or so destructive of its interests, as to be entitled to but half compensation for the labor and services which they perform. But your committee do believe that no class of men perform more gratuitous services for the general and local interest, or are more actively and effectively and energetically engaged in disseminating information, making known the resources of the country, and inciting to action the energies of the people, than the printers, editors, and proprietors of newspapers."

Children and Books.

Children like books almost naturally.—We say to the children, get all the books you can, and look at all the pictures; study the pictures; find out all about them, what they mean, what they represent. To parents we say, supply your children with books. Cultivate a taste for pictures, that through them they may learn to like books. Better buy them picture books than playthings. Never send the children for anything to look at pictures or books.—It is a good sign. Buy them books; explain the pictures, stories and reading, and so inspire in them a taste for books. A taste for books is better than any other you can awaken in them.

INSECTS generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with a pillar of silver, and capital of gold, all exhalating such a perfume as never rose from human consort. Fancy again the fun of tucking yourself up for the night, in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sigh of the summer air, nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew drop, and fall to and eat your bed clothes.

WASHINGTON, visiting a lady in his neighborhood, she directed a little girl to open the door as he was about to retire. The General remarked, "I am sorry, my little dear, to give you so much trouble." "I wish," she replied, "it was to let you in."

IT was a judicious resolution of a father, when he was asked what he intended to do with his girls, answered: "I intend to present them to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time; and become, like her, wives, mothers, and heads of families, and useful members of society."

COMPETENCY—a financial horizon which recedes as we advance. The word is by no means of indefinite meaning.—It always signifies a little more than we possess.

AN Ohio editor recently attempted to describe the powerful effects of the late warm weather, and here is one instance: "A small negro boy judiciously leaned up against the sunny side of a house yesterday and fell asleep. In a few minutes he began to soften, and in half an hour he ran all over the yard. His mother dipped him up in a wash tub."

OF the 43 Senators who took their seats in the 35th Congress, 1833, only two survive—Martin Van Buren, of New York, and John Branch, of North Carolina. Both of these gentlemen were members of General Jackson's first Cabinet.

Philadelphia manufactures, annually, one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars worth of goods.

He shall become immortal who liveth to be stoned by one without a fault.

A great man will neither trample upon a woman nor cringe before a king.

God hears the heart without the words, but he never hears the words without the heart.

Excess of ceremony shows the want of breeding; civility is the best, which excludes all superfluous formality.

Pride makes some persons ridiculous, and thus prevents others from becoming so.

He who follows the footsteps of another will always remain behind.

American Generals.

Washington was a surveyor, and in after life a farmer.

Knox was a book-binder and stationer. Morgan was a drover. Tarleton got a sound lecture from him on the subject.

Greene was a blacksmith, and a Quaker, albeit through all his southern campaigns, and particularly at the Battle of the Clouds, he put off the outward man.

Arnold (we beg pardon for naming him in such company) was a grocer and provision merchant in New Haven, where his sign is still to be seen; the same that decorated his shop before the Revolution.

Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eyes to the fact that he could not march through the United States with five thousand men, was a regular built soldier, but after the revolution, he turned farmer.

Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a physician, and hesitated not to exhibit to his countrymen a splendid example of the manner in which all the physicians should practice when called upon by their country.

Marion, the "swamp fox" of the South, was a cow boy.

Sumpter, the "fighting cock" of South Carolina, was a shepherd's boy.

An anxious mother in Maine thus writes to her son in California:

"My dear son: come home. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Your affectionate mother."

To which young America, with equal laconism, replies:

"My dear mother: come here. A setting hen never gets fat. Your affectionate son."

There is a man in Philadelphia so up-right in all his actions, that he won't sit down to his meals.

"Husband, I have the asthma so bad that I cannot breathe." Well, my dear, I would not try; nobody wants you to.

"Pray, sir, what makes you walk so crookedly?" "Oh, my nose you see is so crooked, and I have to follow it."

There is a man in New York who has not slept since last April. He must be a black Republican whose conscience troubles him.

It was a poetical man who described the rosy lips of a beautiful young lady, as the glowing gates of pork, sourcrot and potatoes.

Relieve misfortunes quickly. A man is like an egg—the longer he is kept in hot water the harder he is when out.

The following story is told of an old chap who seldom made a bad bargain.

There had been a heavy frost one season, and some of the knowing ones prophesied an entire failure of the wheat crop.

"I have got 100 acres of wheat," said the sly old chap, "that I'll take \$100 for."

"Done! I'll give it, and hand you the money in an hour," said his neighbor.

Before the expiration of an hour a negro from the farm reported the wheat injured, and Mitchell advanced, money in hand.

"Thank you, said Jones," when will you take your wheat away?"

"Take it away? Why, as soon as it gets ripe."

"No, you don't. You must take it away this week. I want to plow that field up right off, and plant it in corn."

"Papa," said a little child, the other day, "what is a humbug?"

"Why, my dear, it is for a Republican to preach popular sovereignty, when he swears the people shall not say what kind of a Constitution they want, and if they do, Congress shall not admit them into the Union."

IT cannot be doubted that the yellow fever has made its appearance in Philadelphia. To what extent the malarial may spread, rests with the future.—Several cases have terminated fatally.

"I mean to abandon my habits of life," said a dissipated gentleman.

"Are you sure, sir, that they are not abandoned enough already?"

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Wayne county, Kentucky, have twenty-two children.—Thais is perhaps the most extensive Brewery in the West.

It is difficult to find a young fellow who is neither a wit in his own eyes, nor a fool in the eyes of the world.

Love is an idea—beef is a reality. The idea you can get along without; the beef you must have.

"Mike, have you settled that bill with Lewis, yet?"

"Yes, he kicked me off the porch last week, and since then he has stopped bothering me."

"I feel too lazy to work," said a loafer, and I have no time to play. I think I will go to bed and split the difference."

"I say, Phil, who is that pretty girl I saw you walking with last Sunday?"

"Miss Hogges!"

"Hogges! well she's to be pitied for having such a name."

"So I think, Joe," replied Phil; "I pitied her so much that I offered her mine, and she's going to take it soon."

"To prevent a kitchen door from creaking, get a hired girl whose beau comes to see her."

Throughout thy whole life learn to live and every hour of thy life learn to die.

As a man cultivates his intellectual faculties he learns to mistrust his instincts.

Young ladies, don't get married in a hurry, nor until you are fully satisfied that you are well acquainted with the character of the one that tries to win you; and furthermore, don't get married clandestinely, if you wish to be respected by the good and true.

Young men, in the choice of a wife, take the obedient wife of a good mother.

He who lives only to benefit himself, gives the world a great benefit when he dies.

He who is taught to live upon lies, owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has a great deal left him does to his father's care.

One act of charity is worth a century of eloquence.

It is a rare art to set back the great old clock of time, and be a child once more. Imagination can easily see the child a man, but how hard to see the man a child; and he who has learned to glide back in that rosy time when he did not know that thorns were under the roses, or that clouds would ever return after the rain; when he thought that a tear could no more stain a cheek, than a drop of rain a flower; when he fancied life had no disguises, and hope no blight, has come as near as he can to this world to Paradise.

STICK TO THE FARM.—Amid your plans for the future, never for one moment harbor the idea of bettering your condition by entering the arena of commercial life. Do not exchange a home of quiet, real enjoyment, for the turmoil and illusion of a city residence. Barter not sweet repose for visions of empty wallets, nor let notes due on the morrow assume the prerogative of the nightmare. Very poor comforters for care and anxiety are those little realities in the commercial world.—Stick to the farm. What though hard labor be the every day command; it is noble, healthful, and conduces to the full development of the whole world.—Kard New Yorker.

Arrival of the Steamship Fulton.

The steamship Fulton, from Havre via Southampton at 3.10 p. m., of the 37th, was intercepted off Cape Race at 3.50 p. m. on Friday; but owing to unfavorable weather, our despatches did not reach here till a late hour last evening.

The steamship Indian, from Quebec on the 4th, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th. Queen Victoria continued her progress in Germany. She was received everywhere with the most extravagant demonstrations of respect.

Preparations were making for a Royal visit to Leeds on the return of the Queen from Germany.

There had been a collision between two excursion trains on the Oxford and Wolverhampton Railway, involving dreadful consequences. Several persons were killed, and a great many frightfully injured.

Accounts of the harvest in Great Britain are satisfactory. The late rain caused some delay in the gathering, but no permanent injury was done.

The treaty concluded with the Chinese does not confer on the Allies the right of having permanent diplomatic agents at Peking, but their Consul Generals residing at Tien, will be admitted in direct intercourse with the Cabinet of the Emperor.

A telegram